The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1909. NO 6.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

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W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

Next Tuesday will be election day. At that time there will be selected a President of the Town Council and six members, and upon them will fall the duty of making the appointments of the several officers under them, including a solicitor, street commissioner, secretary, treasurer, &c.

This town is getting to be a pretty large affair. It handles a considerable sum of money each year, and its business is such that it ought to be done by men who have shown some capacity for business.

Both of the party caucuses have made nominations for council, and we are not informed of anything detrimental to the personal character of any of them. But it is generally conceded that the full party nominations for the office ought not to be elected, because some of the men have not shown any qualifications for so important an office, in a business way.

It would seem, then, that the proper thing for the voters to do is to vote in an independent way, for independent candidates, among whom there are a number of good men, and thus select a council that is competent to govern our municipal affairs in an intelligent and business-like manner.

James H. Coleman has made an excellent President of Council, and should be reelected. James Magee, and C. W. Runyon, independents, and H. C. Rulon on the Democratic ticket should all be returned as members. All of them have proven themselves valuable men for the place. Magee and Runyon are both among our most prominent business men, and have been elected as independents for several years in succession. As long as they are willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the town, they ought to be retained.

With Coleman as President and these three as councilmen, it matters little who the other three members are though Mr. Naylor has made an efficient officer and should be continued. With these men in the council, the taxpayers can rest assured that the town government will be conducted solely in the interest of all the people, and the council will not be owned nor controlled by any one man nor by any political clique.

Politics does'nt count in our municipal election. Vote for the best men, regardless of party ties.

ELKS BUY HARTMAN BUILDING.

At the trustee's sale of the real estate of R. E. Hartman on Friday last the store property was bought by the Elks of this town, for $16,525. F. D. Dentler did the bidding for the Elks.

They now own a fine property at a very low price. It will be remodelled, but their plans have not yet been definitely decided upon.

The Hartman residence on Main street, was bought by A. W. Duy, attorney, for E. B. Tustin, trustee for the second mortgage. The price bid was $4,725.

DR. CRAFT'S LECTURE.

Word has been received that Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, secretary of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C., who was to have lectured at a union mass meeting in the M. E. church on the 19th of February, will be here a week earlier and will deliver his lecture on the 12th of February instead of the 19th as had been planned. The lunch in the M. E. church has been postponed until the 19th.

WE ONCE SAW LINCOLN.

In his boyhood the editor of this paper attended the college preparatory school of Prof. Geo. R. Barker, on Price street, Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. It was during the civil war, and at that time an organization known as the Sanitary Commission was engaged in the work of raising funds for the alleviation of suffering among the Union soldiers on the field and in the hospitals.

For this purpose they held a fair in Philadelphia, in 1864. Logan Square was used for the purpose, and temporary buildings were erected that nearly enclosed the entire square.

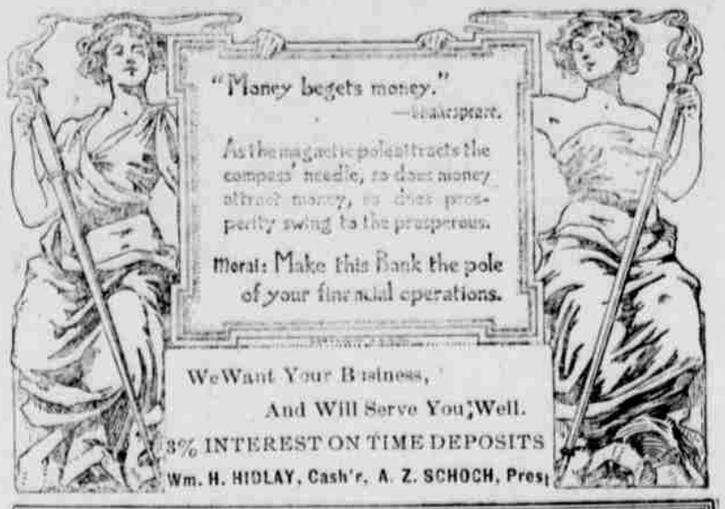
During the fair the President of the United States was present one day, and it was our privilege to be there on the same day. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by a body guard of fine looking young men, who never left him alone. They were arrayed in gorgeous uniforms, and made a fine appearance. Our companion for the day was the son of the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and knowing that the President was there, we made every effort to get where we could see him. The buildings were not of the magnificent kind now seen at the various expositions, but were cheaply constructed, but one story high for the most part, and there was no large audience room. So we wandered about as well as we could in the dense crowds that thronged every passage way, and were about to give up hope, when we saw a squad of policemen coming in the corridor where we were, and opening up a passage way. They were followed by a squad of soldiers which proved to be the presidential body guard, and in the center of them towered the tall form of Abraham Lincoln.

His face was then as familiar as it is to-day. There was no mistaking him. Fortunately, we found something to stand upon, and so had a good view of him, for the first and last time.

In April, 1865, after the assassination, we were still in school in Germantown. The remains of the martyred President were lying in state in Independence Hall for three days. On Sunday afternoon with a party of young people, we went into the city to see the remains if possible, taking our places in line, up Sixth street several blocks from the State House. Two lines were passing through the windows on Chestnut street into Congress Hall, where the body lay, and out the back windows into Independence Square.

But for some reason our line moved very slowly. In two hours we had nearly reached Chestnut street, and the line had begun to go more rapidly, and we were led to believe that we should soon be able to pass through the Hall, when one of the young ladies in our party was overcome by the heat and the crowd, and fainted away. Of course, there was nothing to do but get out of the crowd, which was done, and she revived in a short time, but by that time the hour for closing the windows had arrived, and we were too late to get in. We saw the catafalque on which the casket was borne through the city, and that was all..

We have always been rather glad that the one time we saw Abraham Lincoln was as a living, breathing man, the President of the United States, and not as he lay in his casket, the victim of a cowardly assassin.


"Money begets money."
—Shakespeare.
As the magnetic pole attracts the compass' needle, so does money attract money, so does prosperity swing to the prosperous.
Moral: Make this Bank the pole of your financial operations.
We Want Your Business,
And Will Serve You Well.
3% INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
Wm. H. HIDLAY, Cash'r. A. Z. SCHOCH, Pres.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

St. Valentine was a Romish priest who befriended the martyrs in the persecution of Claudius II, and was in consequence arrested, beaten with clubs, and finally beheaded, February 14, A. D. 270.—Pope Julius built a church in his honor, near Porte Mole, which gave its name to the gate, Porta St. Valentini, now called "Porta del Popolo," and by the ancient Romans "Porta Flaminia".

Observe—*The 15th February* was the Festival of Februta Juno (Juno the Fructifyer), and the Roman Catholic clergy substituted St. Valentine for the heathen Goddess.

This makes quite an interesting little history of the well known and now well observed St. Valentine's Day.

The amendment of the Roman clergy shows the reason why the day is now set apart to social festivities and love making among young people—thus combining somewhat the commemoration of both the Christian martyr and the Heathen Goddess.

These observances link together the present and the past. They teach us history in legend. They keep alive the reasons for the history of persons, places and things, and the *why* and *wherefore*. The fact is one thing, the reason why is another, and helps to fix in the mind this foundation fact.

NOTA BENE.

HARTMAN STORE TO CONTINUE.

The Elks have leased the first and second floors of the Hartman property to the R. E. Hartman store, and it will be reopened after the confirmation of the sale by the court, with an entirely new stock of goods. R. E. Hartman will be the manager, and the public generally will be pleased to know that this old stand, the oldest in town that has been continuously conducted by one family for so many years, is not going out of existence.

The Hartman store has been characterized by fair dealing, and for handling good merchandise at reasonable prices, and the long experience of Mr. Hartman will enable him to command the same liberal patronage that it has always enjoyed in the past. We wish him abundant success under the new arrangement.

FIREMEN AT CHURCH.

A fair representation of the members of the Bloomsburg Fire Department attended service at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening, in accordance with their annual custom. Rev. J. W. Diggles preached an excellent sermon, his subject being "Heaven."

SOME OLD PAPERS.

In a window at J. R. Schuyler's Hardware Store are several copies of the Philadelphia Inquirer, published in April 1865, at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and giving a full account of that great crime.

BISHOP'S VISIT.

Right Reverend James H. Darlington, Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Paul's Church next Sunday evening, and preach. The Bishop is an eloquent and interesting speaker.

LINCOLN DAY.

Will be Observed by Exercises at Normal, and Public Meeting.

Mayor Coleman has issued the following proclamation:

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, lawyer, statesman and President of the United States during the dark days of the Civil War, one of the greatest of Americans and one of the great men of all time, I, James H. Coleman, Mayor of the Town of Bloomsburg, do recommend that the people of this city exhibit their love and reverence for the memory of this great American by joining in the exercises to be held in this city Friday, February 12, 1909.

That this celebration may be marked in the most solemn manner, I urge upon the citizens of Bloomsburg to testify by their attendance in the schools and at the mass meeings to be held in the Court House, the love and honor in which the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined in the hearts of the people of the Parlor City of Pennsylvania. As a further mark of honor let the people hang out their flags from every home and place of business.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
President of Town Council.

A public meeting will be held in the Court House at 7:30 on Friday evening. The Citizens Band will furnish the music, and give a concert in front of the court house, weather permitting.

The following program has been arranged:

Singing, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," by the audience, of by Harry Barton; prayer, by the Rev. W. R. Whitney; introductory remarks, by E. E. Bittenbender, chairman of committee; violin solo, by J. O. Pace, of the Normal School; recitation, "Tribute to Lincoln," by Catherine R. Richardson; address, H. A. M'Killip; singing, by audience, "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds;" reading, "Lincoln's address at Gettysburg" by W. Brady Belig.

"Short Sayings of Lincoln," by G. P. Landis, of the Normal School; address, Dr D. J. Waller, Jr.; short talks by old soldiers, Sons of Veterans, and others; singing, "America," by the audience; benediction.

The G. A. R. requests that all citizens decorate their homes and places of business with flags.

BARN BURNED.

The barn on the farm of Harry Evans, in Frosty Valley, was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Evans was in Bloomsburg, and the fire was discovered about 12.30 by Geo. Jones, an employe. The horses and the cattle, excepting three calves were removed from the building, also some of the machinery. A new straw shed, wagon shed, and pig pen were also burned. All the crops in the barn were lost. The loss is a heavy one for Mr. Evans.

J. W. Young has purchased the property of Mrs. G. W. Mifflin, on West Main street, the price paid bsing $8,500. Mr. Young is a son-in-law of the late Senator Geo. D. Jackson, of Dushore, and a few years ago came to Bloomsburg with his wife, and engaged in the insurance business.

Bring Her With You!

WOMEN know better than men what is good quality in Cloth. They know a pure wool fabric when they see it, and they have good taste too in the selection of fabric, design and color. That is why we like you to Bring Her With You when you want to buy a new suit or overcoat. Ask for the International genuine all wool line, and put the question of worth to her. International quality can stand the severest test—aye—the test even of a bargain-hunting lady.

BRING HER WITH YOU.

A large and choice selection of woolens to choose from. You can have any style cuff on the sleeve, any style pocket in the coat, and any style trouser you may want Prices range from $12.00 for a Business Suit to $40.00 for a Dress Suit.
Every piece of cloth used guaranteed all wool.

Come in, Look Over This Line

TOWNSEND'S CORNER CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

The Jumper Waists Have Come to Stay — A Bandanna Effect — A Shirtwaist that is Neat and Pretty—A Pretty Idea in the Trimming of Little Girls' Dresses.

BY JULES THEROW.

That the "Jumper" waists and dresses have come to stay is evident from a glance at this season's most fashionable garments. The ease with which the home dressmaker can make a really attractive costume by using this style of waist has never been equalled by any previous mode.

The one illustrated here is a "one piece" waist made of bordered voile, the edge coming on the edge of the sleeves. A box pleat is made

in the back to take up the unnecessary fullness and the garment is slipped on over the head. A bow tie is made of the same material as the waist and fastened to the front, at the top. The guimpe worn with this jumper has the new high linen collar with the wide frill of plain net around the top.

For neatness and smartness of outline the waist like the one pictured here can hardly be improved on. The material is white linen with hand embroidered collar and cuffs. The wreath design being used and worked out in delft blue.

At each side of the box pleat in front where the garment closed, are two tucks turning toward the front and near the shoulders are two more

turning in the opposite direction, giving the effect of wide box pleats. The back is tucked in the same way, the tucks on the shoulders meeting those on the front and the other two turning toward each other and meeting at the center of the back.

When the waist is put on the fullness, at the back is pushed under the shoulder tucks which leaves the back perfectly smooth between the tucks. The cuffs are the new wide kind turned back over a broad sleeve band and having buttonholes through both band and cuff. Worn with this is a delft blue bow and a white girdle fastened by a gold enamelled square buckle.

The use of several differently figured materials in the same garment extends to children's clothes as well

as those of older people and opens the way to innumerable pretty effects.

Stripes and checks, polka dots and plaids, and even flowered goods combined with stripes or checks are all seen and with care in selection can be made into very attractive frocks.

A pretty idea is shown in the trimming of the little girls' dress illustrated here. The dress itself is simply made of printed challis. The figure being a blue ring on a white ground. Two forward turning tucks extend over the shoulders stitched with blue silk and ornamented with button-moulds, covered with blue and white checked silk. The silk is used also for bands around the neck, sleeve caps, and lower edge of the skirt. This would also be pretty made of dark blue and white striped flannel and trimmed with a bright plaid ribbon about an inch and a quarter wide.

Economy in Dress.

There are three dangerous rocks in the beginning of a season which a woman who must practice economy is likely to founder; the first, cheap novelties; the second, advertised bargains which are sold cheap because discriminating buyers will not pay for wearing apparel a season old; and, third, hasty buying of the very new in fabrics, color or shape. New shades of standard colors are especially dangerous unless the person selecting them is a prophet. Not very many are, and even astute tailors go slowly in purchasing until this or that dress or color has "made good."

Never buy a tailor suit of last year's cut, because it is cheap, and because you think it can be recut at home and brought up-to-date. In 19 cases out of 20 this cannot be done. If it were possible tailors with their workrooms full of people at their disposal would themselves make changes and reap the benefit. When such garments are worked over at home they usually end in a home-made appearance, and, all counted, will cost more than a new season's gown.

Some Uses of Hot Water.

Hot water is far more of a medicinal property than many believe or know. The uses of hot water are many. There is nothing that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot wate to the feet and back of the neck. A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water, wrung out and then applied round the neck of a child that has the croup, will bring relief sometimes in ten minutes. Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is helpful in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured many of indigestion, and is widely recommended by physicians to dyspeptics.

The Much-Used Kitchen Table.

My zinc covered kitchen table is such a convenience to me that I want to describe it for the benefit of other workers. It is so simple that any one can duplicate it at small expense.

Take any ordinary table and carefully cover the surface with sheet zinc, being careful to smoothly adjust the edges. These should be turned under and securely tacked down. It is best to have the hardware man do the work, unless there is a "handy man about the house" who knows how to use a hammer with judgment and precision.

Once accomplished, you will wonder how you ever got on without your zinc table. It is so easily cleaned I wash mine daily with soap and occasionally with a cloth dipped in kerosene to keep it polished. Hot dishes can be placed upon it with never a thought of their burning through and spoiling the usual oilcloth. It is a sanitary table, too, for it is so scrupulously clean.

Try These Useful Hints.

Burn dried orange peel throughout the house frequently, it purifies the atmosphere, dispels any musty odors and leaves a dainty fragrance that nothing can surpass.

White clothes that have become yellow from age may be restored by soaking in butter-milk for several days, changing the milk each day.

Never pour sugar over the whites of eggs while beating them, but add from the side of the platter, a little at the time, in order not to break the air cells.

An excellent remedy for sore throat is pineapple syrup, taken a teaspoonful at the time.

If a panful of lime is kept in the closet with preserves and jellies, it will prevent them from moulding.

Salt water will clean bamboo furniture, Chinese and Indian matting and will prevent it from turning yellow.

For Sweeping and Dusting.

Remove chairs and all other movable articles out of the room. Pour a little household ammonia into a basin of water; take an old newspaper and crumple in water; scatter the wet paper over carpet, then begin to sweep. The wet paper collects the dust.

If you have a carpet sweeper, use sweeper first, then use broom. Carpets swept in this way have a nice clean look.

Dust piano, table tops, etc., with an old piece of velvet; the dust clings to the nap. For other articles use cheesecloth, as it is soft and nice. When dusted in this way there is no lint.

LILITH WIFE OF ADAM

Legend Says She Still Haunts Night as a Spectre.

WHY SHE HAD LEFT PARADISE.

According to the Talmudists Eve was the First Man's Second Helpmate —Fable Invented to Reconcile Genesis I. with Genesis II.

The Talmudists say that Adam had a wife before Eve, whose name was Lilis or Lilith. Refusing to submit to Adam, she left Paradise for a region of the air. She still haunts the night as a spectre, and is especially hostile to newborn infants. The fable of Lilith was invented to reconcile Genesis I. with Genesis II. Genesis I. represents the simultaneous creation of man and woman out of the earth, but Genesis II. represents that Adam was alone and Eve was made out of a rib and was given to Adam as a helpmeet for him. Of the three Assyrian demons, Lilu, Lilit and Ardat Lilit, the second is referred to in Isaiah xxxiv, 14. She is said to have been worshipped by the Jewish exiles as a goddess of night. Lilith is more fully described in post-Biblical literature, where she appears as a demon of the night. Three classes of spirits are mentioned—spirits, devils and "lilin." The first have neither body nor form, the second appear in complete human shape, the third in human shape but with wings (Rashi to Sanh., 19A). Adam procreated all the spirits while he was under a spell. Similarly, Eve bore demons to male spirits for the space of 130 years. Lilith is a seductive woman with long hair; she is the Queen of Zemargad; Abriman is her son. She goes about at night, fastening herself upon any one sleeping alone in a room. "The Lord will protect thee" (Numbers vi, 24) means, acording to Talmudic comment . . from "lilin." The meteor stones is her arrow, and is a remedy against disease. King Solomon, who commanded all spirits, had the "lilin'" dance before him.

Some identify "Lilith" with the Parsee Bushyantsa, while the Arabic translators render the word in Isaiah xxxix, 14, by "ghul," which is identical with the "lamia" of the Vulgate. In the Talmud, however, there is nothing to indicate that "Lilith" is a vampire. The Arabians, on the contrary, are said to regard her under the form of "Lalla," as a "holy dame."

In the later Middle Ages the mystics systematically amplified demonology on the basis of the traditions and the current Eupropean superstitions, and they also assigned a more definite form to "Lilith." The superstitions regarding her and her nefarious doings were, with other superstitions, disseminated more and more among the mass of the Jewish people. She becomes a nocturnal spirit, flying about in the form of a night owl and stealing children. She is permitted to kill all children which have been sinfully begotten, even from a lawful wife. "Lilith" likewise appears to men in their dreams; she is the bride of Samael. It is said in a Judaeo-German book ("Hamhagat ha-Hasidim"), published in the beginning of the eighteenth century, that "Lilith" deceives men and has children by them, and infant mortality is regarded as a consequence of this miscegenation. In a certain legend she appears as the Queen of Sheba, who in the guise of a beautiful woman seduced a poor Jew of Worms. As she was eager to seize new born infants, mothers and child were provided with amulets—coins, with labels on which the names of Adam and Eve were inscribed, with the words, "Avaunt thee Lilith!"—which since early times were regarded as an efficient protection against magic and demons. The name "Lilith" occurs also in non-Jewish superstitions. The conception that she was Adam's wife appears to have spread through Buxtorf's "Lexicon Talmudicum," where the subject is dealt with. "Lilith" is a clear instance of the persistence of popular superstitious beliefs.

Yeomen's Homes.

The housing problem in Elizabeth's day may have left the laborer in very primitive dwellings, but it gave noble mansions to the great and to farmers and country craftsmen pleasant homes of such durability and such charm that many of them stand to-day to shame us into a less contemptible mode of building than that which the nineteenth century produced.—Country Life.

National Conversations.

If you see three men standing together on the sidewalk in any given country, you can guess the subject of their conversation. In Germany it is the army; in Russia the bureaucracy; in France, women; in the United States, business; in England, sport, and in Turkey, nothing at all. —La Derniere Heure, Brussels.

Stopped Fraudulent Coffee Sales.

There is not one-twentieth as much Mocha coffee sold in New York city, according to the label, as there was before we had a pure food law. Now coffee sellers must tell the truth about their wares and only coffees grown in Yemen, in the southern part of Arabia, can be called "Mocha."

HOW FLOWERS HIDE HONEY.

Pits Where Sweets Are Stored in Lily—Concealed Nectar.

Before "the bee sucks," as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away their honey, to be found like the priests' hiding holes in ancient mansions, by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

In the recesses of the crown imperial lily at the centre can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey and glistening like a tear drop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapidly secreting flower. The simple folk call the flower "Job's tears."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers of nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow, shaped like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouthpiece end of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring side by side with the honey knobs aloft. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn to the knob.

Sometimes the petals are all joined together into a tube and the sweet nectar simply exudes from the inner side of the wall and collects at the bottom. This is the case in the dead nettle, the tube of which forms so toothsome a morsel that some children call it "suckles." The honeysuckle is similarly planned, and its sweetness is so striking as to have furnished its name.

The monkshood has quaint nectaries. If the hood be drawn back there suddenly spring into sight two objects on long stalks which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cowl, or, looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nicknames "Adam and Eve" and "Noah's Ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.

County Larger Than State.

Although the New England states are small, the average size of the counties is greater than in most of the middle, western and southern states. Worcester county, in Massachusetts, is an example of an eastern county that is at the same time large in area and very populous. It is larger than the adjoining state of Rhode Island.

Dishonest Heroines.

The steady increase of crime among stage heroines is beginning to get serious. It used to be the men who did all or most of the dreadful things in plays—I mean the picking and stealing the forging and embezzling and offenses of that kind. Now it is the women—and it is all the fault of the late Henrik Ibsen. Heaven rest his soul, notwithstanding.—M. A. P.

Fine Language.

As a rule the educated native of West Africa like his Indian brother, loves highflown language. A clerk some time ago sent a report complaining that the carbines of the police at his station often misfired; this is how he put it: "It is ridiculous to report that the firearms of the police, when pointed at the firmament, refuse to give explosive sound."

Sticking to Facts.

Little Miss Margaret is nothing if not literal. To her, a well-known sound upon her ear, a simple sound is unto her, and it means nothing more. Consequently when she was asked in a store whither she and another small friend had been taken for a treat, "Will you have a chocolate sundae?" Miss Margaret replied with decided emphasis: "No'm, I'll have it now!"

Southern California Fish.

The shellfish known as abalone abounds in southern California water in quantities sufficient to export at the rate of hundreds of tons per annum. A market for any amount could easily be found in China, where the natives consider it a great delicacy. It used to be dried for the market, but is now being canned.

Scarcity of Humor.

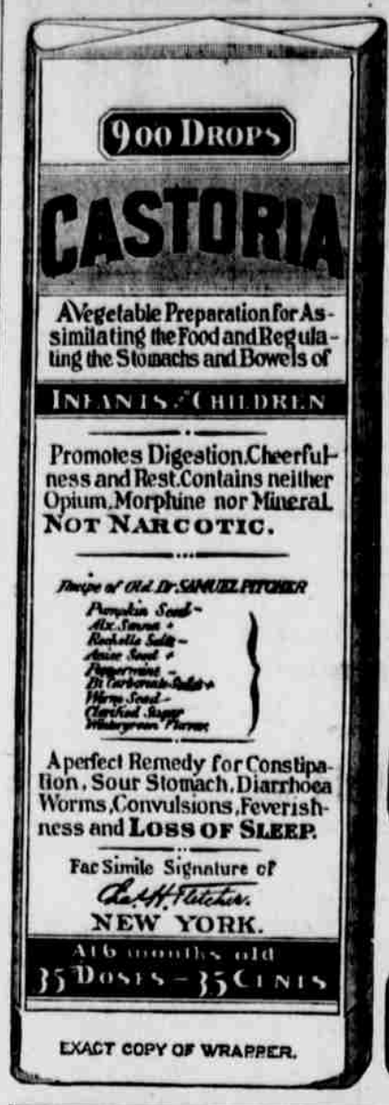
It is to be feared that if the papers reserved a special corner once each week for the witticism of the week it would be often left blank. There is no wit to speak of to-day, only a feeble imitation of it which people are fond of calling the saving sense of humor.

Had Small Brain.

A healthy, regularly-formed brain of 24 ounces, scarcely half of the normal average, seems to have been the smallest ever recorded for an adult. It was recently found in Daniel Ryan, a New York coachman, who died suddenly at the age of 46.

Tea a Germ Destroyer.

Tea is now elevated to the dignity of a germ destroyer. Dr. McNaught, the medical investigator, has found that typhoid acilli placed in cold or lukewarm tea are greatly diminished at the end of four hours, and have completely disappeared at the end of 24 hours.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A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

The COURAGE OF EFFIE DROOD

It was an account worth much effort and some sacrifice of dignity to get hold of. All the three bank managers in Bellington understood that; the respective general managers at the respective head offices understood it even better, and wrote emphatic letters on the subject.

"You must offer Sir Julian every possible inducement to give us his business now that he has definitely decided to do it all in Bellington. If necessary, all commission on the account may be waived and interest allowed at Bank rate. The directors look to you to do your best in the matter, and will feel greatly disappointed if you allow yourself to be out-manoeuvred by your rivals."

So said the general manager of the South Midlands bank to Mr. Grundy, manager of the Bellington Bank.

Mr. Drood and Mr. Steele, local managers of the National United Bank and the Royal Bank, were hammered at by their chiefs in much the same tone, especially Mr. Drood.

And now once again Sir Julian called on Mr. Drood. He stepped into Mr. Drood's private office with smug triumph on his fat face, as if he looked forward to the enjoyment of another bout of wits.

"I want to tell you," he said, straight out, "that Steele's people are disposed to allow me half per cent above Bank rate, and Grundy says he won't be beaten by anything they can do, I thought I'd let you know."

Drood shrugged his shoulders. "It's an awful business, Sir Julian," he said, "and there won't be a penny profit in it, but I'll go a quarter per cent. better than that. Assuming your credit balance keeps at about £30,000, we will give you a quarter per cent. over Bank rate, and charge you no commission on a three months' agreement."

Sir Julian seemed surprised.

"The deuce you will, Drood?"

"Since you say it, Sir Julian, the deuce I will. And I'll tell you why, I'm rather ajar with my authorities, and I'm afraid they'll remove me from Bellington, if I fail in this."

"Ah," said Sir Julian. "Don't dust their boots for them quite as they like, eh?"

I expect that's it. I can't toady to them or any one."

The great man laughed.

"You're too independent for your job, I can see, Drood," he said. "Well, thanks, I'll make a note of your amended terms. By the way, how's your pretty young wife?"

Mr. Drood winced ever so slightly.

"Thank you, she is well," he replied.

"Well, look here, Drood," he said, after a puff of smoke, "you can tell her if you like that if I transfer my account to you it'll be more for the sake of her pretty face than——Hullo! What's up?"

Drood had risen sharply.

"I won't have your account!" he exclaimed. "I withdraw my offer and wish you good afternoon."

"Bless the fellow!" said Sir Julian, sitting still; "you're too touchy. They'll kick you out of your berth here to a certainty if I say the word."

"I don't care what they do. I'll thank you to leave my office:"

Sir Julian jumped to his feet.

"Me! leave your office! Are you out of your senses, man?"

"Well, sir," said Drood, hesitating before the fate he was challenging, "perhaps I am a little out of my senses. I've had a good deal to put up with of late. If you will apologize for bringing my wife into the matter——"

"Apologize for mentioning your wife! Me apologize to you, Drood? I'll see you hanged first. Go to the devil your own way, my friend. Such airs!" He strode from the room into the general office, turned, and gave poor Drood the finishing stroke of humiliation in the presence of his own clerks. "I'll see your folks at head office to-morrow, Drood," he said waving his hand with the cigar in it. "They'll be deeply interested, I warrant. Good-day to you!"

Drood made no reply.

He and his staff watched the rich boor strut through the door held open for him by a porter.

"We have lost his account, Bridge," said Drood simply to his cashier, as he returned to his own pered.

Drood recognied the great man's room.

So it seemed.. Straight from the National United Bank Sir Julian drove to the South Midlands Bank. Here, after very little parleying, Mr. Grundy offered the same enhanced terms as Drood.

"I'll let you know to-morrow," said Sir Julian curtly; and he made for the third bank in the town.

With still less parleying Mr. Steele was also ready to offer the great ironmaster the same exceptional facilities to do his business.

"I'll decide in the morning and finish it," said Sir Julian.

An hour later the banks shut for the day, and, a little later still, Drood went upstairs to his wife,, and well, he couldn't keep the depressing news to himself.

"It's all up with us, Effie girl," he said afterwards. "We must make up our minds for a move downhill somewhere, I'm afraid."

But Effie was a brave little wife.

"The coarse wretch!" she declared, with a beautiful flush, when her husband came to the source of his trouble. "He always was like that, Adam. Father used to say he was horrid as a young man, and such a coward. If he hadn't all that money he wouldn't dare hold his head so high."

"Yes," said Drood; "I dare say he is just a common bully. But I couldn't do anything else, could I?"

She laid her pretty head on her husband's shoulder.

"I'm a tomboy still at heart, you know," she whispered. "I would dearly though like to—to punch his head. That's what comes of growing up with eight brothers, Adam."

"And being a champion at hockey, eh, Effie?"

"Oh, yes, all that kind of thing. But don't let's see red before red comes, old boy. We'll have some tea and by and by a nice little dinner—with oyster patties, and—oh! that tiresome telephone!"

Adam patted her loved head and went to the tube.

The general manager himself was at the other end and soon Adam rejoined his wife with a particularly glum expression.

"Mr. Severn must have heard something already," he said. "He says I am to move heaven and earth to keep the account. My salary will go up to fifty if I do it."

"And did you tell him, Adam?"

"No, I hadn't the courage. I just thanked him. That's all."

"Do you mind, dear," she said gently, "if I cycle out to old Mrs. Forrest before dinner? I shan't ask you to come with me. Have your tea by yourself, old boy, and then just potter about in the garden. Will you?"

Old Mrs. Forrest lived at Hooten, and so did Sir Julian King.

Effie's father had been vicar of Hooten and Mrs. Forrest had nursed her as a baby. Mrs. Forrest's cottage was close to the lodge gates of Hooten Hall. Little that went on in the hall escaped the dame's eyes and ears. She was wont to watch the goings and comings as if they were as precious a part of her life as the geraniums on her window sill.

"No, dearie," she said, "Sir Julian isn't home yet, but he's due. It's half-past 5, and he hasn't been later than that any day this week. Fine and pert he keeps for his age, too."

"That's all right," thought Effie. She engaged the old woman with her rheumatism and topics of general interest for ten minutes. Then the rush of a motor-car was heard, and Sir Julian flashed up to the Hall gates.

"There he goes, dearie!" cried Mrs. Forrest. "What a dust he do leave behind him, to be sure! There's no keeping one's curtains clean for it."

Effie rose to leave.

"Poor old curtains!" she said gayly. "I'll go and tell him about it."

She sped up the Hall avenue as if that really was her intention. Mrs. Forrest shook her head at the sight. She had never known such a wilful, determined, and yet lovable child as Miss Effie in the old vicarage days.

"I do believe she going to do it," she whispered.

Some twenty minutes passed and Effie returned with glowing cheeks. She paused at the cottage to leave half a crown for a new set of window curtains.

"Didn't I tell you?" she said. "Sir Julian thinks your an old silly to live in his dust, though, and so you are—a beloved old silly."

She was on her bicycle and away again before Mrs. Forrest's tongue had a suitable reply ready.

So back to the bank where Drood was smoking a thoughtful and rather melancholy pipe in the green house.

She came in with laughter on her lips and in her eyes and gave him a letter.

"Read that, old boy," she whispered. Drood recognized the great man's handwriting on the address, frowned and opened the envelope.

Hooten—Dear Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that my account will be transferred to your branch from head office on the proposed arrangement of three days ago, by which you allow me one-half per cent. interest above bank rate on my credit balance with you and charge me no commission.

Yours faithfully, Julian King.

There was also another note.

I hereby apologize to Mr. Drood for my rude reference to his wife this afternoon, but hope he will do me the favor to destroy this as soon as it is read. Julian King.

Drood stared at his wife's laughing face.

"What does it mean, Effie?" he stammered.

"Mean! Why, that you've got a capable wife my dear. Look at this. Don't say a girl is no good at business. I bushranged him in his own study. The fun of it, Adam, too, once I persuaded myself that it had to be done. He stood it splendidly. He's not half a bad sort of brute. But I promised to see this burnt, so let's do it. Fifty on to our salary, old boy. Hurrah!"

She herself struck the match which burned Sir Julian's apology. Drood meanwhile fingered the revolver she had produced after the letter.

"You—dared, Effie?" he asked.

Dared! Why rather! And now old boy, I'm going to see to the patties. Cook has a lot to learn from me about oyster patties."—C. Edwardes.

Child Labor Bill Introduced.

State Association's Measure Presented by Ex-Assistant Attorney Salus of Philadelphia.

Affects factories, stores, messenger service, soft coal mines and breakers.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 1:- The child labor bill, upon which the state Child Labor Association has been working for several months, was introduced in the House of Representatives last night, (Monday) by Samuel W. Salus, Representative from the Third Philadelphia District.

The bill regulates child labor in all forms of employment except on the farm and in donestic service, and is regarded as a very moderate measure. Aside from soft coal mines, where twelve-year old child laborers are now legal, the Salus Bill does not change the present age for children's work- fourteen years. It merely requires parents to prove that their children have reached that age by producing some record of birth or baptism where this is possible. This proof of age is to be presented to the school officials in each city or town and they issue the certificates. The provisions of the bill in regard to certificates and their method of issuance are taken verbatim from the Educational Commission's bill, with which the Salus Bill is in perfect accord.

The child Labor Association has another bill, to be introduced in a few days, relating to the length of the fourteen-year old child's working day, and prohibiting employment at night. Arno P. Mowitz, counsel and legislative representative of the Association, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the Salus Bill.

A COMPREHENSIVE BILL.

"This bill" Mr. Mowitz said "is the result of months of study both as to what has proved practicable in other states and what may be reasonably expected to pass. It is the first comprehensive child Labor bill ever presented in Pennsylvania, so far as we are aware. Other child labor bills have been limited to factories, stores etc., or have been solely mining child labor bills. The chief aim of the Salus Bill is to stop the great abuses that are possible under the present laws because of the false oaths which parents make as to their children's ages. The members of our association believe that the responsibility for child labor here is mainly and usually on the short-sighted father and mother of the child laborer himself. Manufacturers and coal operators are responsible only to a most limited extent. There are 52,000 children at work in our state whose parents have sworn that they are fourteen years old. We estimate that from 8,000 to 10,000 of the affidavits on which these children secured work are false, and that the children are really ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years old. Nineteen states, including every one of the other great industrial states of the country, have set affidavits aside as proof of age and require parents, where it is possible, to produce birth records, baptismal records or some other reliable records as proofs of their childrens' ages.

The Pennsylvania Educational Commission has recognized this evil and has put into its bill now pending, a requirement that parents must bring proof of age of this sort before their children may leave school to work.

AGREES WITH EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION'S BILL.

"The Salus Bill follows verbatim the provisions of the Educational Bill on this point and is also identical with that bill in its provision that school authorities shall issue the certificates which are proof to employers that the children are really fourteen. This is what the great mass of our employers want-something which they can rely upon as to a child's age.

"School officials are the ones who issue the child labor certificates in nearly half of the states of the country, such officials are closest to the children. They are obliged to keep them in school under the school law until they are fourteen, and the only logical child labor law is one which lets them issue the certificates which start these children on their lives of work. At present any notary public, magistrate, alderman, justice of the peace—and there are over 9000 of them in the state—is empowered to issue certificates, and it is small wonder that the work is wretchedly done.

SCHOOLS TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES IN SUMMER ALSO.

To meet the objection that in the smaller places there is no school official on duty during the summer months, the Salus Bill provides that the local school authorities shall make the necessary appropriations to pay for the services of such persons as are authorized to issue certficates at that time. The Salus Bill provides, also that during summer vacations children as young as twelve may work, but only in the lighter forms of employment—stores and offices.

THREE MONTHS GRACE FOR EMPLOYERS.

"Provision is made that the act shall not take effect until Oct 1, and for three months after that date the old affidavits on which children are now at work shall be honored. This gives employers three months in which to have their 52,000 child labor affidavits—such of them as are proved to be true-exchanged for the certificates called for by the new law. It eases the adjustment and in our opinion is only fair to the employers who would otherwise be put to great inconvenience by the sudden discharge of all their children until new certificates could be procured for them. School officials, moreover, ought not to be swamped in the midst of their other duties, by the sudden application of 52,000 discharged children for certificates. The Salus Bill will spread out the applications of these already employed children over the first three months of the laws operation."

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Mathues' Widow May Sue.

Late Ex-State Treasurer Left Riches to His Son.

Media, Pa., Feb. 5.—A report current here to the effect that Mrs. Margaret Mathues, widow of ex-State Treasurer William L. Mathues, was dissatisfied with the provisions of her husband's will and may shortly enter a protest.

The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to Franklin Mathues, eldest son of the deceased ex-State Treasurer by a former wife. Mrs. Mathues. it is said, is given but little more than the provisions made for the wife under the law—one-third of the personal property absolutely, and one-third of the interest from the real estate for life.

Taft Will Have Motor Car.

Conferees Restore Item of $12,000 for Autos to Deficiency Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—When Mr. Taft becomes President he will ride in an automobile furnished by the Government. That question was settled to-day by adoption of the report of the conferees on the Urgent Deficiency bill, which carries an item of $12,000 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the use of the President."

The appropriation of $500,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue his campaign against the foot-and-mouth disease, which was also in dispute, was reduced to $150,000 and adopted.

Trout Fry.

Hatcheries Capacity this Year 3,200 Cans.

Fish Commissioner W. E. Meehan and A. R. Whittaker, a member of the Board of Fish Commissioners, and the superintendents of the eight hatcheries in the state, were at Bellefonte yesterday on their annual inspection of the various hatcheries for the purpose of finding out just how many trout fry they will be able to send out this spring. The estimate now aggregates 3200 cans, or a total of 7,300,000 fry these will be supplied by 4 hatcheries, as follows: Carey hatchery 3,500,000; Bellefonte, 2,300,000; Wayne, 1,000,000; Spruce creek, 500,000. The commission is now ready to receive applications for trout fry to be supplied in the spring. Commissioner Meehan and his coterie of superintendents went there from Harrisburg. They had a brief meeting there in the evening, after which Meehan entertained the force at supper. The guests evened matters up by presenting him with a gold watch.

School Code and the State's Directors.

In Convention They Hotly Debate a Resolution to Postpone New Laws for Two Years.

The proposed new school code for the State, was the subject of two stirring meetings of the State School Directors' Association at Harrisburg, last week. Efforts were made to have the association go on record as demanding that the Legislature postpone action for two years; but they failed after an acrimonious debate.

The code was discussed at a public meeting of School Directors and superintendents from all over the State. The speakers were Lieutenant Governor Murphy. Secretary of Interior Affairs Houck, a former school superintendent, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer, who supported the measures.

It was Hugh B. Eastburn, of Doylestown, chairman of the Committee on resolutions who presented a resolution recommending that the Legislature be petitioned to postpone action in connection with the school code for two years. It was claimed that none of the directors had had time to study the new law.

The resolution was immediately turned over to the Legislative Committee, which returned shortly with a negative recommendation and the suggestion that for the present the convention take no action.

This recommendation caused much debate among the 400 delegates. L. J. Jennings, who for 21 years had been a School Director at Scranton, finally gained the attention of President A. W. Shick, of Reading, and said that, while there was absolutely no adverse criticism to be made of the work of the Commission, the new law should not be passed this year by the Legislature, because no one had had time to properly digest it.

Several addresses followed to the effect that there was crying need in the rural districts for the new law.

The resolution was defeated, and another adopted for a committee of three to confer with the legislature.

At the meeting of the State Association of County School Superintendents, the proposed new school law was endorsed.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, *8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

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Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	§	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 56	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	†9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	†3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	†3 40	†7 21	8 56
Laubachs	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†1010	†3 47	†7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	0
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	§		†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	.....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 53	†7 22	12 05
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 55
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 54
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 11
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

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F. G. Yorks, Fred Ikeler, H. V. Hower,
Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler.
M. E Stackhouse. Clinton Herring,

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909

Creasy Hits Exemption.

Satirically Demands That Auditor General Disclose State Losses.

How much revenue the State has lost on account of the trust company tax bill enacted two years ago is what "Farmer" Creasy wants to know from Auditor General Young. That loss, however, since the law took effect, is authoritatively estimated to have been about $350,000. The bill enacted came from Representative John P. Moore, of Allegheny, and changed the taxing of trust company stock from the market value or actual value to the book or par value.

There are 300 trust companies in the State, and the larger ones have been the principal beneficiaries of the Moore law, but one of the chief two is in Philadelphia and the other in Pittsburg. The stock of the Pittsburg concern has had a selling value 20 times its par.

Representative Creasy presented, on this subject, in the House, the following satirical resolution of inquiry.

Whereas' Robert K. Young, Auditor General, in his last report submitted to the Governor, has urged a tax on bank deposits, favors more rigid assessment of personal property and a levy on trust funds, and also seeks other methods of imposing additional taxes: and

Whereas, The last Legislature passed the act of June 13, 1907, which was entitled "An act to provide revenue by levying a tax upon the shares of certain companies," etc., and which act relieved certain trust companies from the payment of taxes which they had heretofore been liable to pay under the general law, and which act was passed by that Legislature and approved by the Governor, notwithstanding the fact that the Department of the Auditor General, after making a thorough, painstaking and complete report on the loss of the revenue previously derived from such taxes, and which report found that in the opinion of the Auditor General, if that act passed, the State would lose in revenue in the neighborhood of $300,000;

Resolved, That this House before passing any law to increase taxation requests the Auditor General to furnish it with information as to how much revenue has been lost to this State by reason of the passage of the aforementioned act, and that this information be furnished by him as soon as he can conveniently do so.

There is hardly a member of the General Assembly at Harrisburg who has not up his sleeve some measure involving a new drain on the treasury. Yet this is a time when all business and employment is going forward at a slackened gait, and when the chiefest concern of men and women is to adjust expenditure to lessened income. The real task before the legislature should be to devise economies that should help the people to better bear the burden of government, but this is a labor for statesmen which political buccaneers disdain to even consider. —*Phil'a Record.*

State to Pay Teachers.

Bill Introduced Carries $23,000,000 for Salaries.

A bill providing that from and after June 4, 1909, the State will assume and pay so much of the operating expenses of the common schools as is comprised in the items of teachers' wages was introduced in the House by Walter S. Reynolds, of Lawrence county.

Twenty-eight millions of dollars, or so much of the annual revenues and surplus fund of the State as may be needed to carry the act into effect is appropriated by the bill.

The computation of the amounts to be paid is to be made upon the cost of the items for the school year ending June 1, 1909.

CONSUMPTIVES CAN'T MARRY.

Marriage of persons affected with consumption and other diseases such as would affect their offspring is prohibited by a bill introduced in the House by H. A. McClung, of Allegheny county. It provides that before a marriage license shall be granted the applicants must produce a certificate from physicians that they are not afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, epilepsy, venereal disease, insanity, imbecility and idiocy.

FOR A WATER COMMISSION.

Expressing the belief that the purification of the State's water supply can best be carried out by the State in cooperation with the counties, a resolution was presented in the House by W. A. Magee, of Allegheny county, authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the matter of the water supply of the State.

The commission is to be composed of five citizens of the State appointed by the Governor, who shall report before April 1 to the Legislature upon their findings.

Disinfection of Houses.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State commissioner of health, has issued a circular calling attention to a new feature that has been inaugurated by the State in its crusade against tuberculosis, which is nothing less than a systematic house disinfection. It is believed that dwellings occupied by persons suffering with tuberculosis become infected the same as in the case of many other diseases. It is to protect others, especially families that may unconsciously move into such houses after being vacated that the department of health has provided for fumigation in all cases of tuberculosis.

The letter, reads as follows:

"Dear Doctor:—The disinfection of houses that have been occupied by persons suffering of tuberculosis is such an important feature of our campaign against this disease that this department has decided to extend somewhat its services for this purpose. District health officers through you will be authorized to perform house disinfection for tuberculosis only, within the limits of a borough or first class township under the following conditions:

A statement in writing must be made by the chief burgess or president of the board of commissioners setting forth the fact that the borough or township is financially unable to do the work and asking that it be done by the board of health. Upon the receipt of such a communication you are authorized to instruct the nearest available district health officer to disinfect the house in question. Instruct the officer that in rendering the bill for this service he must state on the voucher that the work was done under special orders from yourself.

By order of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon,

Commissioner."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1909.

Congress which has now but little over three weeks for the passage of many important measures before inauguration continues to dawdle and waste its time. This week it has spent many hours arguing over a twelve thousand appropriation for automobiles for the White House. Representative Sims of Tennessee and twenty-seven of his friends are sternly opposed to the introduction of automobiles for the President and he with a number of his colleagues have made speeches against this their pet aversion. Their arguments have been futile in the lower House though and all of their gory pictures of the dead and wounded who are left in the trail of the gasoline machines succeeded in securing only twenty-seven votes against the appropriation to 185 in in its favor. Mr. Taft will have a machine. Maybe he will have two and he is to have a chauffeur and a footman and if the ordinary man is a judge of such things he will get all of the punishment that Mr. Sims and his friends wish him. The horse is a known and tried luxury but the automobile is a fitful, unreliable thing as yet and no man can be the possessor of one, much less two or three without having as much trouble as his envious friends and enemies can wish him. And if the automobile is a care there are no mild terms for the description of the load of trouble he has undertaken in a chauffeur If the automobile is still far from perfection the average chauffeur has just emerged from the nether regions. Probably Mr. Taft will not be so unhappy in his automobiles as the average man. His chauffeurs will be responsible to some one besides the President who will not have to find out that his car is left to stand in oil to weaken the tires; that tacks are recklessly sprinkled in his garage for the same purpose and that gasoline is soaked into the inner tubes with the object of having them blow up. The chauffeur has a rake off on all the supplies and repairs for his machine and it is up to him to see that the car which would ordinarily behave like an angel on wings does not pursue its peaceful career. Presumably there will be some one to see that when the cars are turned in at night the chauffeur does not take his family and friends out for moonlight drives and it is to be hoped that there will be some adequate inspection of the car before it starts out on a long trip so that Mr. Taft may not find himself stranded miles from a car line on a lonely road. Still if all of these safeguards are provided there will doubtless be many times when the President-elect and his family will wish for horses and when Mr. Sims and his twenty-seven friends may indulge in "I told you so's."

***

It is probable that the friends of the movement for the conservation of our national resources will see Congress adjourn without having made provision for that purpose. So far that body has appeared content to let the movement drift and it is not likely the enemies of the movement will allow an appropriation to be made for it in the last hurried month that remains. The President has done his best and there may be other messages dispatched to Congress with the object of prodding it on to its duty in the matter. The enemies of conservation led by the Speaker of the House are so numerous and powerful though that it is not likely anything will be accomplished and the fifty thousand dollars that the President has asked for the beginning of the work will probably not be forthcoming. Mr. Pinchot, the national forester has returned from his trip to Canada and Mexico for the purpose of interesting those countries in the movement and reports informally that these governments are in full sympathy with the proposed work and that they are eager to join the international conservation commission that will meet in Washington by invitation of the President, February eighteenth. At this conference many important questions will be discussed, among them the border forest fires which may originate in one country and carry devastation into the next and also the question of the tariff on lumber and how its removal would affect the matter of the conservation of forests.

***

The thrilling incident of the rescue of more than one thousand persons from the steamer Republic through the agency of wireless telegraphy has inspired Congress to take some action with regard to equipping of all passenger carrying steamers with the apparatus. Had the Florida been so equipped the accident by which the Republic was sent to the bottom would not have occured for the two vessels would have been able to exchange signals in the fog. It appears that the French Assembly has already taken up the subject and it is probable that England will follow with laws requiring vessels to carry the wireless equipment. Its cost is slight ranging from three hundred to one thousand dollars and its maintenance is not exorbitant, and it is proposed by the Committee on Merchant Marine to urge that all ocean steamers carrying more than fifty passengers shall carry the apparatus.

The Chances of Local Option.

Hearing For and Against on Law this Month—Advocates Are Not Sanguine.

Local option now in the centre of the stage will be given a full hearing on the floor of the House on February 23. This announcement was made by Speaker Cox, who also set February 25 for the hearing of the opponents of the bill. The Law and Order Committee, which has consideration of the bill, will report it out without recommendation.

Conferences which Representative Fair has called of the local optionists has brought together about 50 members who are willing to openly detend the bill. This number will be increased to 70 or 75 when the bill comes to a vote, but even the most ardent local option advocates are not sanguine of its passage.

Fleet is on Way Home.

With a booming farewell from the guns of a dozen foreign warships, the American battleship fleet sailed from Gibraltar for home last Saturday. It has been "sailing for home" ever since the ships turned their prows from the Orient, but as long as there were intervening stops and ports of call, the sailors hardly considered themselves homebound. The next land they will see will be their own, the next flag the Stars and Stripes.

The ships weighed anchor at nine o'clock though they remained with steam for several hours before sailing. The home voyage will probably be made with reduced speed of ten knots an hour, as there is no occasion for hurry. The vessels will not raise their homeward bound penants until they enter the Virginia capes.

Editors Want Laws Published.

The State Editorial Association Wednesday adopted a resolution asking that the legislature enact a law requiring newspaper publication of certain laws, especially those relating to the Departments of Health, Dairy and Food, Fish, Game, Factory Inspection and Education, under the direction of the heads of these departments.

The association believes that such a course will make for a better public understanding of new laws.

In order to obtain the passage of such legislation, if possible, the State Editorial association and the Western Pennsylvania Associated Dailies each appointed a committee to work jointly for this law. It was proposed that the next annual excursion of the association should take in a trip to the Isthmus of Panama, which would bring the canal under editorial inspection. The proposition is a good one, and if it should be carried out a flood of light would be thrown upon that great national undertaking by the Pennsylvania editors that might eclipse the result of Taft's investigation. This highly interesting trip would come off next fall, and taking in Havana, could be accomplished in about fifteen days. At Havana the editors could arrange for the raising of the Maine.

Not Coughing Today?

Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. Your doctor's approval of its use will certainly set all doubt at rest. Do as he says. He knows. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Robust health is a great safeguard against attacks of throat and lung troubles, but constipation will destroy the best of health. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills.

The February Sale of

FURNITURE AND LINENS

Began at Pursel's

Monday, February 1st.

In this Sale we have "buzz-sawed" Furniture prices and "torn" a good bit off Linen prices!

But then you EXPECTED THAT, and we only mention it to emphasize the importance of this Sale to every person having a home to furnish. Your main interest will center 'round THE VALUES. You already know that Pursel Furniture, like Pursel Linens, is of "first" quality—that goes without saying.

Linens of all Kinds at Big Reductions.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

56 in. bleached table linen Reduced to 22c, was 28c
56 in. bleached table linen reduced to 49c, was 59c
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 60c, was 75c
72 in, bleached table linen reduced to 72½c, was 85c
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 85c, was $1
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 90c, was $1.15
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $1.15, was $1.39.
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $1.25, was $1.75.
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $2.00, was $2.50.
72 in, bleached double damask reduced to $2.19, was $2.75.

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN.

56 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 20c, was 28c
62 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 35c, was 45c
72 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 39c, was 50c
62 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 49c, was 60c
66 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 85c, was $1.

MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK.

58 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 39c was 50c.
58 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 49c was 59c.
70 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 59c was 75c.

TOWELINGS.

These prices are merest hints of the prices, but should suffice to convince you that now is the time for buying all the towelings you will need for months to come. Best Cotton Toweling 4½c yd.
Brown linen crash reduced to 8½c, was 10c
Stevens' 22 inch crash reduced to 12½c, was 15c
Stevens' 20 inch crash reduced to 11c, was 14c
Bleached Russian crash reduced to 11c, was 12½c
Unbleached Russian crash reduced to 10c, was 12½c
Red border bleached crash reduced to 10c, was 12c

READY MADE TOWEL BARGAINS.

Plain all linen Hucka back Towels, 18 x 40 inches, (very heavy) reduced to 22c, regular value 12½c

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BIG BARGAINS

in

SHOES

at

EVANS' SHOE STORE

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1885.

"TIES THAT BIND."

The new book "Ties That Bind" by Rev. A. Houtz of Orangeville, is meeting with much favor. The following testimonials are a few of the many received by the author.

Mr. George Druschel, a veteran of Kenton, O. writes: "The book is very interesting and instructive". Mrs. E. C. Huxham, Brooklyn: "How very cheery it is, so full of thought, feeling and tenderness, I could not leave off until I had read the whole book; I shall be anxious to read it again." Mrs. Rev. Dillman, Fostoria, O.: "My husband and I have read the book with much interest. It certainly will do any one good who will read it, I hope many will be led to do so." Prof. P. W. Moore, A. M., Principal of the State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.: "The book is rich, wholesome, elevating and strengthening." W. D. Snyder, manager of the Keely Stove Company, Columbia, Pa.: "I desire to express to you my sincere thanks as well as the gratitude of Mrs. Snyder for a book upon this particularly interesting and helpful subject. I trust that its mission may be a wide and broad one, and that the helpfulness inspired by it may be deep and abiding."

Hon. Oscar Foust, Judge of the Iola Judicial District, Kansas, : "I received by mail the beautiful book "Ties That Bind" of which you are the author. Words are inadequate to express my appreciation of the beautiful sentiments so clearly and ably discussed therein. I unhesitatingly say, it is a book that should be read by all; it tends to the uplift and betterment of all, morally, socially and spiritually. I trust it may, as it justly merits, have a wide circulation." Rev. J. K. Adams, Berwick: "The chapter on "The Domestic Tie" is worth the price of the book." The book can be had from the author at fifty cents, postpaid.

Funeral of Raymond Hummer.

The remains of Raymond Hummer arrived here on Sunday last at noon, coming from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, by express, leaving there on Monday night of last week.

The funeral took place on Monday from the residence of De Forest Hummer, on Fifth street, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Diggles, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. A quintette composed of Misses Laura Warner, Annie Faux, Mary Hutchings, Edward Ent and Charles Skeer sang several hymns very effectively.

The pall-bearers were: E. M. Savidge, Erbon Ale, Clyde Hower and Charles Kline, of town; Joshua Boyle, of Berwick, and Carl Ruckle, of Danville Interment was made in Rosemont cemetery.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury last week made the following report to the court:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia County:

The grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring in and for the body of the said county, respectfully report:

That we have, pursuant to our required duties, investigated all bills of indictment presented for our consideration, and have passed upon them according to their respective merits. We have also examined the Public Buildings and find the jail in reasonable fair condition. We recommend more heat radiation in the Judges' chambers.

We recommend that all doors of the court house open outward according to Act of Assembly.

We found the court room in a filthy condition.

We recommend that the court room be kept in a cleaner condition in the future than in the past.

We also recommend the special law applying to the distribution of the fines towards the law library fund be repealed and the fines be distributed under the present law and that the commissioners take his matter up. The recommendations of the last grand jury meets our hearty approval and we ditect the county commissioners to take action to the end that the same may be presented to the present legislature for repeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. CHRISTIAN
Foreman.

GOV. JOHNSON LECTURE POSTPONED.

Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, who was to lecture in the Normal Auditorium on February 13, will be unable to appear until some time in April, the date being yet in doubt.

This change in date has been made necessary because of demands made upon the Governor by the people of his own state.

Giger Hotel Sold.

J. L. Fisher of Main township, has purchased the East End Hotel of Edward Giger.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Following is a list of real estete transfers entered of record in the office of Frank W. Miller, recorder of deeds for Columbia county:

Margaret E. Coleman and Martin Coleman to A. W. Coleman for property in Orange township containing 217x204 feet.

Rebecca Abbott, executor of the estate of William Abbott, deceased, to Lewis Christopher for property in Espy containing 72½x173½ feet.

American Seating Co. to Fred Fear for property known as the "Old School Furniture Works" on Sixth street, Bloomsburg, containing 4 acres.

William J Correll, George Winner Correll and C. C Peacock, executors of George W. Correll, deceased, to Jonathan Purcel for parcel of land in Hemlock township containing 51 acres and 9 perches.

John Raup to Edward Raup for lot of ground in the village of Light Street, containing 36x165 feet.

Mary E. Shuman and husband to George Ellis Klingaman for property in Beaver township containing 164 perches.

Columbia County Mutual Savings Fund and Loan Association to William Krickbaum for a tract of land in Mifflin township.

William Krickbaum to Peter C. Glodfelter for property in Mifflin township containing 24 acres

Mary B. Sharpless and husband A. H. Sharpless to Elizabeth Beckart for property in Catawissa containing 80x62 feet and upon which is erected a 2 story frame dwelling house.

A. B. Creasy and wife to Leonard Buts for lot of land in Mifflinville containing 50x450 feet.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to George Rosen lot No. 718 in that company's addition to West Berwick containing 30x50 feet.

Charles Ward and wife to Wellington Moore property in New Ashlandville, Hemlock township, containing 68 perches.

William Rabb to Anna Custerd for lot in West Bloomsburg containing 28x206 feet.

F. W. Hildebrand and wife to Mrs. Harriet R Collins for a building lot in Berwick containing 50x90 feet

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to Marx Levy for lot No. 27 on Front street West Berwick, 45x185 3-10 feet.

County Supt. Evans and Dr. Eveland Were Judges.

With Supt. W. W. Evans, of town, and Dr. W. P. Eveland, of Williamsport, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church of town, as judges, the Inter-Collegiate debate between Bucknell and Lafayette Colleges held in Bucknell hall Saturday night, attracted considerable local interest. The debate was won by the Lafayette speakers who supported the negative side of the question.

The question debated was, "Resolved The issuing of injunctions by the Federal courts in labor disputes should be prohibited by congress." The speakers upon the question were: Bucknell, Newton P. Fester, Lewis J. Beste and Charles Fries; Lafayette, William Afton, J. Sheridan Lynn and Arthur E. Keiber. In addition to Supt. Evans and Dr. Eveland, F. A. Thurlow, superintendent of the schools of Pottsville, acted as judge. Hon. A. W. Johnson, of Sunbury acted as chairman during the evening.

Wheelmen Will Banquet.

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen last Friday evening it was decided to again hold their annual Washington Birthday banquet and the following committee was appointed to make all arrangements for the event: John M. Clark, W. E Johnson, H. Mont Smith and Clem R. Weiss.

Lincoln Day, February 12th, will be generally observed. It is a legal holiday. Appropriate exercises will be held in the schools of the town.

Dr. D. J. Waller delivered an interesting address to the Men's Bible Union last Sunday morning, in the Presbyterian Church. There was a large attendance.

Emil Gelb has returned from Philadelphia, after an absence of several weeks. A surgical operation was performed upon him, and he is improved in health.

Miss Zua B. Guie died at the home of her father, E. B. Guie, in Catawissa last Friday, from typhoid fever. She was a successful teacher in the public schools.

THE WELSH SINGERS.

That was a Welsh rare bit - vocalism, or perhaps we should s a rare bit of Welsh vocalism, at t Temple on Tuesday night. Th Mountain Ash Male Voice Party Wales delighted an audience th filled the auditorium.

We have followed the entertainments that have been given in th town since the days when t "Swiss Bell Ringers" used to com here, and hold forth in Snyder Hall, a room with a seating capacity of about 200, and we do n hesitate to say that the conce Tuesday night was the best voc entertainment ever given in th town. The twenty-one or mo male voices blended in the chorus as one, and the tempo and expression were simply musical perfection

At the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" th entire audience stood up. Th stage was beautifully set, and th display of the various electric lighting effects added much to the beauty of the scene.

The audience was a brilliant on many of the ladies in evening dres and included many of Bloomsburg best people, with large delegation from Berwick, Catawissa, and oth er neighboring towns.

Miss Bertha Hower, one of th Bell telephone operatos, was bitte on the hand by a dog, as she w walking up Main street. Dr. Mil er dressed the wound. There wa apparently no provocation for th dog's act.

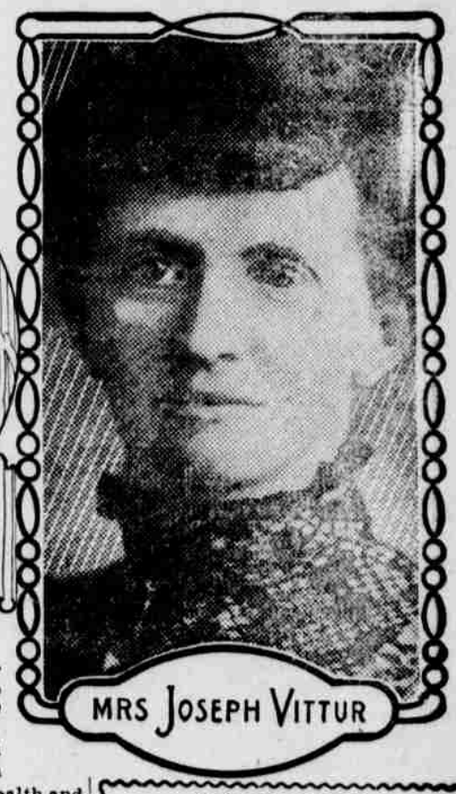
The members of Van Cam Lodge, I. O. O. F. are considering the matter of purchasing a property for their use. The orde now has a large membership her and is growing and is in a prosperous condition.

Samuel Vanhorn who was trie last week on the charge of committing a rape and fornication on hi 13 year old daughter, was foun not guilty of the first, bet guilty o the second. He was sentenced t pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of $100 for the use of Hemlock township.

The limit for rape is 15 years i the penitentiary, but for fornication there is no jail penalty.

THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND.

Women Everywhere Use Pe-ru-na.



Suffered With Stomach.

Mrs. John Underwood, 520 W. Walnut St., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"Having had catarrh and stomach trouble and having suffered very much, I, after being doctored a long while, as a last resort took Peruna. The result was wonderful. I would highly recommend it as a good remedy. I still use Peruna and would not be without it. I always have it in the house."

Catarrh and Stomach Trouble.

Mrs. T. Frech, R. R. No. 1, Hickory Point, Tenn., writes:

"I am happy to tell you that I am cured of catarrh. I have followed your good and kind advice faithfully. I bless the day when I wrote you of my condition, and I will always praise Peruna. I think it is one of the grandest medicines on earth.

"Having been afflicted with *catarrh and stomach trouble* for seven years and after having tried four different doctors they only relieved me for a little while. I gave up all hope of being cured. I only weighed 130 pounds, and was so weak I could hardly get around the room.

"I was induced to try Peruna, and to my great surprise I am *now entirely well.* My weight is now 188 pounds, my health never was better in my life.

"I shall always praise Dr. Hartman and his remedies."

Thousands of families have learned the use of Peruna and its value in the treatment of catarrhal ailments.

Tired, Worn-Out Mothers.

Mrs. Lydia H. Josselyn, 501 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., is Treasurer of the Editors League of Rhode Island, chartered in Providence. She writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been most gratifying. Last winter I contracted a severe cold, and for several days *I coughed until my voice failed me.* When other remedies did me no good, I decided to try Peruna, and within four days the cold was broken up, and the cough abated.

"Within another week an increase in my usual strength and vitality told me that *Peruna was doing all that it promised, and more.* I also consider it very superior for *tired, worn-out mothers,* and have advised several to try it, and have seen most gratifying results from its use.

"I give it highest praise."

Bowel Trouble.

Mrs. Maggie Durbin, 1332 North St., Little Rock, Ark., writes:

"I was troubled for five years with a chronic disease. I tried everything I heard of, but nothing did me any good. Some doctors said my trouble was *catarrh of the bowels,* and some said consumption of the bowels.

"One doctor said he could cure me. I took his medicine two months. But it did me no good.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Peruna and I did so. After I had taken two bottles I found it was helping me, so I continued its use, and it has *cured me sound and well.*

"I can recommend Peruna to any one, and if any one wants to know what Peruna did for me if they will write to me I will answer promptly."

Peruna is a household remedy of great merit, and is useful in many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally.

Biliousness, Indigestion.

Mrs. Lena R. Moudy, 556 Caywood St., Portland, Oregon, Sec'y Royal Tribe of Joseph, writes:

"For the past six years biliousness and pains in my back and limbs made life miserable to me. My skin was sallow and dry, and indigestion was added to my troubles. I was wakeful at night and would get a weak, faint feeling during the day so that I was not fitted to attend to my regular duties. This caused me serious annoyance and trouble, and I naturally tried many remedies, hoping to get relief.

"*Peruna came as a friend in need.* It toned up the system, relieved the blood of the poisons and induced a healthy action of the stomach, a fine appetite and restful sleep.

"Within three months I was a changed person, and for nearly a year now I have enjoyed splendid health."

A Grateful Patient.

Mrs. Eliza J. Cazee, R. F. D. 8, Bedford, Ind., writes: "I have been cured by using Peruna and Manalin. I thank you for your advice."

Restorer of Lost Strength.

Miss Bessie Farrell, 1011 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is President of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association. She writes:

"Peruna is certainly a valuable nerve and blood remedy, calculated to build up the *broken-down health of worn-out women.* I have found by personal experience that it acts as a wonderful restorer of lost strength, assisting the stomach to assimilate and digest the food, and building up worn-out tissues. In my work I have had occasion to recommend it frequently, especially to sick women.

"I know of nothing which is better to build up the strength of a young mother, in fact all the ailments peculiar to women, so I am pleased to give it my hearty endorsement."

Pe-ru-na a Woman's Friend.

Mrs. Ella Embree, Clark, Mo., writes: "I am feeling better than I have felt for years. I can truthfully say that Peruna is a woman's friend. I have no more terrible pains and am stronger than I have been. Your medicine has worked like a charm."

Bilious Headache.

Mrs. Emily Kellogg, 5649 S. Lawrence St., South Tacoma, Wash., member of Ladies of the Maccabees, writes:

"Three months ago I had an *attack of biliousness* which threatened to undermine my health and strength. Luckily for me, I tried Peruna at the suggestion of my friends before it was too late.

"I found in a few days time that I did not have the usual *sick headache,* neither did food nauseate me any longer. In two weeks' time Peruna had completely *rid my system of the poison and bile,* and I was in a much better condition. My skin assumed its normal color, I had a splendid appetite, and I was in every way improved in health. I used Peruna for a month longer, and it wrought a wondrous change in my entire system. I consider it a *most wonderful medicine.*"

Nervous Dyspepsia.

Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant St., Watsonville, Cal., writes:

"I was troubled with cramps in the stomach for six years. I tried many kinds of medicine, also was treated by three doctors. They said that I had *nervous dyspepsia.* I was put on a liquid diet for three months. I improved under the treatment, but as soon as I stopped taking the medicine, I got bad again. I took the medicine for two years, then I got sick again and gave up all hopes of getting cured.

"I saw a testimonial of a man whose case was similar to mine being cured by Peruna, so I thought I would give it a trial. I procured a bottle at once and commenced taking it. I have taken nineteen bottles and am *entirely cured.* Have gained in strength and flesh and feel like a different person.

"I believe Peruna is all that is claimed for it."

Catarrh of Head.

Mrs. Joseph Vittur, 5709 Erie St., Austin Sta., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Your medicine, *Peruna, was of great benefit to me.* I suffered with catarrh of the nose and head for many years. Three bottles of Peruna cured me, after I had considered it impossible to ever be cured again.

"I now always keep Peruna in the house, and recommend it to every one suffering from catarrh. As soon as one of my children commence to cough I give them Peruna, and their cough is soon gone.

"This medicine is surely a great boon to suffering humanity."

Pe-ru-na the Family Doctor.

Mrs. M. E. Seymour, R. F. D. 2, Bowman, Ga., writes:

"I am ready to speak a few words in favor of Peruna and Manalin. I have tried them for nearly every ill of life for myself and family, and find them to be *all the doctor claims* them to be. Peruna cured me of *internal trouble* when my doctor could not.

"My advice to all suffering women is, consult Dr. Hartman. What he has done for me he will do for you."

Pe-ru-na in Tablet Form.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY IN OVER ONE MILLION HOMES.

Patriot--Statesman--Martyr

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A Brief Recital of the Noble Life of the "Rail Splitter" President; The Unnatural Struggle of Brethren,-- The Triumph and the End.

WHILE North and South were at death grips, while the nation seemed forever rent asunder, while graft, incompetence, cross purposes and factional strife hampered the Government's movements the storm ever centred about one quaint, picturesque figure—Abraham Lincoln.

A gigantically tall, bony, ungainly body; a wrinkled, rugged face, only redeemed from grotesque hideousness by its luminous, melancholy dark eyes; a slow speech, interlarded with keen rustic wit; an awkward manner and a personality wherein crude strength and infinite gentleness were curiously mingled, such, at a glance, was Abraham Lincoln, emancipator and martyr.

Born in utter poverty in the Kentucky backwoods and working his way up gradually as rail splitter, farm hand, boatman, store clerk and finally lawyer, Lincoln wrote later about his early chance:

"When I came of age I didn't know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher; but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity."

Countless other men, with the same—or better—start remained till death at shop counter or farm work. But the drawbacks which would have strangled the ambitions of most

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

youths only strengthened the young backwoodsman's. Picking up a legal education, he forged his way ahead until in 1846 he was sent to Congress. When the slavery question rose Lincoln enrolled himself heart and soul upon the "no extension" side and became known as one of the anti-slavery movement's stanchest supporters. Avoiding the radical, hysterical methods of the extreme Abolitionists, he was nevertheless a firm champion of liberty, and sprang quickly to prominence in the new Republican party. When that party elected him President in 1860, the South, knowing his strong ideas on the slave question, almost at once withdrew from the Union. Lincoln replied to the Secessionists:

"You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors!"

Then came the Civil War. And for the next four years Lincoln endured the most trying position ever forced on an American. He had not even George Washington's consolation of knowing, in darkest hours, that his fellow-countrymen loved and believed in him. The South and many Northerners regarded him as a tyrannical oppressor. The more rabid, extreme faction at the North fiercely condemned his conservative calm in refusing to be swept off his feet in the general delirium and uproad. Those who mistook hysterics for patriotism doubted his ability and even his loyalty.

For the mistakes of the War Department, for the failures of the Union generals, for the humiliating defeats caused by incompetent Jacks in office, Lincoln received the full blame. Because he worked out his great plans with the quiet slowness necessary for their success he was reviled as inefficient and lazy. A large part of the English speaking world sneered at his awkward, countrified manners and mocked his ugly, genius face. His homeliness, his huge, ill figure, the uncouth vulgarisms that he had not been able to shake off—these and other defects were the targets for jokes, contempt, denunciation.

Through it all Lincoln pursued his calm, unswerving course, toward the ideal he had set himself—the goal of a free, united American nation. Deaf to abuse and scorn, holding the wild radicals back, urging the timid conservatives forward, guiding the Ship of State through hurricanes that fairly threatened to swamp it, the President continued along his chosen line. He selected the exact "psychological moment" for freeing the slaves; a moment when the move meant everything to the Union cause. England and France more than once seemed about to take sides with the South. Lincoln's consummate tact averted these perils and kept the country free from foreign complications.

At last his plans began to work out. Little by little the nation realized all he had done and was doing for it. Europe too commenced to understand that the despised backwoodsman was a statesman and patriot to whom the whole world might well do reverence. He had carried the country safely through its most terrible crisis. And the country, somewhat late in the day, adored the man it had mocked.

The war was over, the Union preserved, the slaves freed. No praise was high enough for the man who had achieved these miracles. And in the brief moment of his boundless popularity Lincoln preserved the same gentle, strong calm that had marked his days of adversity.

On the night of April 14, 1865, a gala performance was given at a Washington theatre to celebrate the triumphal close of the war. As President Lincoln sat watching the play (his appearance having been greeted with mad applause), a disreputable actor, John Wilkes Booth, member of a gang of conspirators who sought to avenge the defeat of the South, crept behind him and shot him through the brain.

Thus died Abraham Lincoln, hero-martyr; struck down at the moment when unjust hatred and ridicule against him had changed to admiring love—struck down when he had barely tasted the reward of his years of thankless labor. He had saved his country; and he gave his own blameless life in payment.

HOW LINCOLN WORKED.

In Harper's for December W. H. Crook, who was Lincoln's bodyguard, gives a dramatic picture of Lincoln in war-time. He pictures one of the levees at the White House and then:

"The levee was supposed to be over at eleven, but some people remained until nearly twelve. After they had all left, Mr. Lincoln wrapped himself in the rough gray shawl he usually wore out-of-doors, put on his tall beaver hat, and slipped out of the White House through the basement. According to my orders I followed him, and was alone with President Lincoln for the first time.

"We crossed the garden, which lay where the executive offices are now. Mr. Lincoln was bent on his nighty visit to Secretary Stanton at the War Department. I stole a glance up at him, at the homely face rising so far above me. The strength of it is not lessened in my memory by what would seem to me now the grotesque setting of rough shawl and silk hat.

"That night," as I said, I was a little nervous. The President noticed it. He seemed to know how I felt, too. I had fallen into line behind him, but he motioned me to walk by his side. The statesman who came to consult him, those who had it in their power to influence the policy of the party which had chosen him, never had the consideration from Mr. Lincoln that he gave the humblest of those who served him.

"A few strides of the President's long legs—a few more of mine—brought us to the old-fashioned turnstile that divided the White House grounds from the enclosure of the War Department. Mr. Lincoln talked, in his soft low voice, chiefly about the reception through which he had just gone.

"'I am glad it is over,' he said.

"I ventured to ask if he was tired.

"'Yes, it does tire me to shake hands with so many people,' he answered. 'Especially now when there is so much other work to do. And most of the guests come out of mere curiosity.'

"With these words and the half-sigh which followed we entered the east door of the War Department. In those days that was a small, mean, two-story building, just in front of the Navy Department. We went immediately to Mr. Stanton's office, which was on the second floor, on the north front, and overlooked Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House. There, at the door, I waited for him until his conference with Secretary Stanton was over. Then I accompanied him back to the White House. From the moment Mr. Lincoln spoke to me so kindly I felt at home in my new duties. I never lost the feeling which came then that while the President was so great, he was my friend. The White House never awed me again."

THE night was bloodshot: thro' the dark
Red furrows split the welkin wide,
And pallid households shrank and cried
As dogs at thunder moan and bark.

On rustic eyes the awful show
Wrote "Judgment" swift on vengeful wing.
They saw the heavens toss and swing
And shed their stars like fiery snow.

One gazer faced the frightening glare
Like Ajax in his youthful might;
He looked beyond the ethereal fight,
And saw Arcturus shining there.

Untaught, but wise, he scorned the fret
That random drove the quailing crowd.
"The skies are calm!" he shouted loud.
"The ancient stars are standing yet!"

He towered alone. With vision blear
Gray elders round the stalwart
Like all the scare-blind took
went mad.
And Lincoln was the only seer.

. . . . . .

The years went by. In stern form
Came service; and the man grew great
Till, captain of the sovereign ship
He faced a wilder meteor storm.

Men saw the planets sore distress'd,
They saw the rival tropics hurled
To combat thro' the stellar world,
But he was taller than the rest.

He scanned the purple height supreme,
With all its endless lights aglow,
And knew the flaming strife below
Was passion's threat and ruin's dream.

He lived to shame the false despair.
The civic firmament was peace;
Its banner spread to every breeze,
And not a star was missing there.

"With Malice Toward None, Charity To All, Following the Right As God Gives Us to See the Right."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A laboring man with horny hands,
Who swung the axe, who tilled his lands
Who shrank from nothing new,
But did as poor men do.

One of the people. Born to be
Their curious epitome,
To share, yet rise above,
Their shifting hate and love.

Common his mind, it seemed so then,
His thoughts the thoughts of other men,
Plain were his words, and poor—
But now they will endure.

No hasty fool of stubborn will,
But prudent, cautious, still—
Who, since his work was good,
Would do it as he could.

No hero, this, of Roman mold—
Nor like our stately sires of old.
Perhaps he was not great—
But he preserved the state.

O, honest face, which all men know,
O, tender heart, but known to few—
O, wonder of the age,
Cut off by tragic rage.

—By R. H. Stoddard.

LINCOLN'S STORY OF HIS LIFE

Here is Lincoln's Story of His Own Life, Supplied by Him to J. W. Fell. It Was All He Thought Worth While to Say.

I WAS born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families — second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by the Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon Abraham and the like.

My father at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin'' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

I was raised to farm work, which I continued until I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois—Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the campaign, was elated, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832), and was beaten—the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, I practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electorial tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable it may be said I am, in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

THE LINCOLN FARM CELEBRATION

The following is the inscription on the memorial tablet to be unveiled at the Lincoln Farm Celebration on February 12, 1909:

Here, on the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and nine, into the cabin home of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln was born the sixteenth President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln — pioneer, orator, jurist, statesman, pardoner, reconciler, emancipator, lover and protector of all life —beloved of

HUMANITY.

Through the bitterness of war he freed the slave and preserved the Union. Through a martyr's death he healed the wounds of the sword and cemented in love the reunited people who dedicate this farm to history, patriotism and peace.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

She lived till he was 10.

She taught him to spell and read.

She instructed him in various ways.

She was a most excellent Christian woman.

She read to him every day from the Bible.

Little Abe learned to read that he might do this.

THE LINCOLN FARM CELEBRATION

One Hundredth Anniversary of of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln to be Observed on Feb. 12

The nation will observe on Feb. 12 the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the man raised up by Divine Providence to preserve the unity of the American people and leave no slave under their flag.

Recognizing the patriotic significance of this centennial, a group of American citizens two years ago organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York the Lincoln Farm Association, which proposed to make of Lincoln's humble birthplace a national shrine, and on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth to dedicate it to the American people as the abiding symbol of the opportunity with which democracy endows its men.

Through the generosity of one of its directors, the Association, almost at its inception, acquired the full title to the Lincoln birthplace farm and the rude little cabin in which he was born. Thus equipped, the Association began its preparations for an appropriate national celebration on the twelfth day of February, 1909.

That some sort of an enduring memorial should be placed on this historic ground all were agreed.

In the two years' history of the Lincoln Farm Association the programme for the centennial has taken very ful and concrete form. It was decided by the Association's Executive Committee to build on the birthplace farm, which is in the geographic centre of the State of Kentucky, a memorial museum, which is to cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which will tell the story of the early yeomanry life out of which Lincoln came. This museum will house, as its central object of interest, the weather-worn little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. The farm, a rough little patch of one hundred and ten acres, bisected by the old Louisville and Nashville Pike, will be kept a farm, growing corn and squash, bluegrass and grain, as it has always done since the day that Thomas Lincoln took his little family to venture into the wilderness beyond the broad Ohio. On these broken and uneven acres Lincoln's countrymen will lay their tribute a broad green plaza, with the Memorial Hall at one end and a simple shaft at the other, to mark the ground on which stood the first home of him "whose memory is the strongest, tenderest tie that binds all hearts together now, and holds all States beneath the Nation's flag."

The building will be constructed of Tennessee marble and fireproof material throughout. It will contain a central court, over which will be built a movable roof, and in which the birthplace cabin will be restored.

Around this will be the museum halls, the main room being convertible into an auditorium for the use of any patriotic gatherings that may choose to use it in this way. Once every year at least, on the twelfth day of each February, the nation will hold in this hall the central Lincoln's birthday celebration. Lying, as this birthplace does, almost at the centre of our population, it will be the most accessible national shrine, and in many ways it will be the most significant, if not the most inspiring. It will become the Nation's Commons, the meeting-place of North and South, of East and West, a great national school of peace and unity, where all sectional animosity will forever be buried. President Roosevelt has called it "A National Temple of Patriotic Righteousness."

One hundred years have passed since this rough little patch of Kentucky ground laid claim to the affections of coming generations. In these years the American people have grown to love the man of tender strength who was cradled on that soil. On the twelftn day of February, 1909, the Lincoln Farm Association will open and dedicate to the American people this birthplace farm. President Roosevelt a year ago accepted the invitation from the Association's Board of Directors to deliver the dedicatory address.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

SENSATIONAL PREACHING.

Feb. 14, '09—(Acts 5:17-42).

To say of a man in these days that he is a sensational preacher, is to discount him greatly in the estimation of most people. And yet, not to be a sensationalist, in the proper sense of that word, is to be a counterfeit, and not a genuine preacher. The real apostolic succession is demonstrated in the ability to make a sensation, for the original apostles were characterized by sensationalism of the most magnificent pattern.

Cannot Be Muzzled.

They could put Peter and Paul into prison but they could not muzzle them. The moment they were set at liberty they began to preach. Peter had no apologies to make for his message. He did not attempt to argue that two and two are four, he stated the fact, reiterated it, thundered it in the ears of those who disbelieved it, no matter what the consequences to himself. In the opinion of his critics Jesus Christ was merely a fanatical Jew, who had set Himself up to be a God, and who had got Himself put to death for his pains. Peter bluntly told his countrymen that Jesus of Nazareth was not only the son of David, but the Son of God, that He was the Messiah, whom all the prophets for 2,500 years from Moses down to John the Baptist, had been foretelling, and charged them with blindness of eyes and hardness of heart for not accepting Him.

And he did not whisper this in the ear; he thundered it on the housetops. He did not make this claim to a little handful of congenial spirits in the privacy of a secret gathering; he boldly proclaimed it in the temple itself, and to the judge and jury composed of the highest council of the Jewish people when arrested for doing so. He made such a sensation in the ancient city that the very officers of the law pleaded with him to stop it, lest the populace should turn upon them and tear them in pieces. If modern preachers got into jail as often as Peter and the other apostles did, and were chased out of town by mobs of infuriated people as frequently as they were, no church in the country would be brave enough to call them to its pastorate or lift up a voice in their defense. And yet those preachers made the gates of hell tremble and filled the world with the words of this life. Sensational preaching, the world is asleep for want of it! The truth concerning Jesus Christ will always make a sensation. It will make a sensation in the heart, in the family, in the church even, certainly in the world. Of that sort of sensational preachers the world has but few, and they are growing fewer every day.

Peter did not go off into some obscure corner among the Gentiles, and there, where the people knew nothing about the circumstances, preach against the Jews. He erected his pulpit in the very city where Christ was crucified, and to the very men who had killed Him he boldly declared that they had executed their Messiah. He made no apologies, he offered no excuses, he refused to be bribed, he scorned bonds and imprisonments, when commanded not to preach any more he asserted that he had higher authority than theirs to continue, and he kept at it, until the very authorities confessed that all men had gone after him. They said, "You intend to bring this man's blood upon us." It certainly began to look that way.

Makes Men Mad or Glad.

That sensationalist affected the people in two ways: he made some of them mad and he made others glad. Those who were determined to be unconvinced gnashed upon him with their teeth, those who accepted the truth were filled with rejoicing. The first class hissed, the second class applauded. The same truth hardened one and softened the other. The one class, like a set of owls, put their wings over their heads to keep the glare of the sun out of their eyes and hooted, Daylight's a failure! the other realized the fulfillment of the prophecy, "The sun of righteousness has arisen with healing in his beams."

Only Preaching That Tells.

Explain it as you will, this is the only kind of preaching that tells. If the preacher cannot deliver a message that will stir people up and set them to talking, he had better not call it preaching. No one will act until he is moved. If a man can neither make his hearers glad or mad there is something the matter with the man. He has either got the wrong message or he don't know how to use the right one. Peter never suffered from the fear of having his congregation request his resignation, or being snubbed by his leading members, or being roasted over the slow fires of the sewing circle, or being criticised in the columns of the newspaper, or getting a reputation for eccentricity among the brethren, consequently he was free as the air and as untrammelled as light. And no man will become a sensational preacher, until he casts out of his heart the fear of the face of clay, and dares to act as an Ambassador of the King of Kings.

HABITS OF HINDOO SERVANTS.

If Not Watched Will Sell Household Stores and Rent out Washing.

Excellent servant as the Indian is in many respects, honesty is not one of his qualities, and he has to be strictly looked after when either money or goods are entrusted to him. A mistress cannot go into her kitchen, consult the cook as to what the meals should be and what should be ordered from the shops and leave the rest to him. She has to give him out from her locked up stores every spoonful of everything that is required for the day's cooking, else the goods would be sold outside.

The dusters, the name in India for every description of kitchen and pantry and stable towel, have to be doled out every day or every two days, the soiled ones being counted and locked up till they are given to the dhobi (washerman), who must not be allowed to keep the clothes of the household longer than is absolutely necessary or he will let them out to his friends for small sums—silk handkerchiefs for feast days, stockings and woolen undergarments in the cold weather, so that holes appear in unaccustomed places.

A khitmatgar (table servant) will be observed to wear a pair of cotton socks one day, silk ones the next, woolen ones the next, not belonging to his master—detection would be too easy in that case—but hired from some one else's dhobi at a pice (a farthing) a pair. As the house servants of course never wear shoes indoors the stockings suffer considerably.

The cook goes to the bazaar every morning to buy meat, fish, ghie (native butter), vegetables—all the food in fact that cannot be stored, and his book is brought for inspection every day or else expenses would increase in a surprising manner. He of course pockets a percentage on all he spends, and so long as it does not exceed an anna in the rupee, 6¼ per cent, no one objects. But it is only by long experience that one gets to know proper prices, and newcomers are woefully imposed upon, 100 or 200 per cent. being often charged.

The cook arranges his prices to suit the circumstances of his master, and as soon as promotion with increased pay comes up goes everything, so that a Colonel's beef or mutton costs more than a Major's, a Major's than a Captain's, a Captain's than a subaltern's, though there may be no change at all in the style of living or in the number of the family.

In the civil service the same thing happens. The pay of every post in the various services is published in the official lists, and the servants know to a halfpenny what their master gets. Some ladies try to do their own marketing, but things are always much dearer for them than for the natives in the bazaar, so that there is no advantage in it, and it is, besides, extremely disagreeable, for the less one sees of the stalls there, particularly the meat stalls, the better.

Big Nose a Mark of Beauty.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small. This is probably due to the fact that difference in noses constitutes about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another. The eyes are invariably black, the cheek bones high and the chin receding. In Japan a lady who has a huge proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle.

Unique Among Inns.

The Chequers inn at Slapstones, near Osmotherly, must be unique among English inns in one respect. It boasts of a fire, which for more than a century has never been allowed to go out. The place is a quaint little building, to which many visitors resort on account of its never extinguished fire and the turf cakes baked upon its hearth. It has been in the occupation of one family for over one hundred years.

New Form of Chromium.

Chromium prepared in the electric furnace by Moissan proved to be slightly soluble in molten copper. Further investigation has revealed a new form of chromium, which is crystolline, has a density of 7.1, is chemically active, and burns with a brilliant flame when heated alone in the air, being attacked at red heat even by nitrogen.

The Reform of Society.

It is a mistake to imagine that human society can be reformed by mere organization; for the church at least, treatment in the mass can never take the place of treatment of the individual. You must have that personal effort, the one life bending down to lift up the other.

Needed an Hourglass.

A clergyman made an unusually long call at the home of a parishioner recently. He talked and talked, until finally little Edna, who was present, whispered: "Mamma, did the preacher forget to bring his 'amen' with him?"

Thoughtful Girl.

"Can you take a little care of that card of mine?" implored the impecunious girl to the office boy who was rapidly rolling it into a wad, "and bring it back to me so I can send it in somewhere else? Cards cost me a cent apiece."

LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

NEW PRISON LAW PROPOSED.

Big Reformatory for Girls

Among the bills introduced in the legislature is one providing for an indeterminate sentence for criminals.

After first providing for the care of prisoners placed on probation for minor crimes, such as do not carry a penitentiary sentence, the bill provides that whenever any person convicted in any Court of this Commonwealth of any crime shall be sentenced to imprisonment in either the Eastern or Western Penitentiary, the Court, instead of pronouncing upon such convict a definite or fixed term of imprisonment, shall pronounce a sentence of imprisonment for an indeterminate term, stating the minimum and maximum limits thereof, fixing as the minimum time the term now or hereafter prescribed as the minimum imprisonment for the punishment of such offence; but if there be no minimum time so prescribed, the Court shall determine the same, but it shall not exceed one-fourth of the maximum time, and the maximum limit shall be the maximum time now or hereafter prescribed as a penalty for such offense.

The Board of Inspectors of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries shall meet once each month at their respective penitentiary. At each meeting of the Boards every prisoner confined upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence will expire within three months, shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Board and apply for his or her release on parole.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

If it shall appear to either of the Boards of Inspectors upon an application by a convict for release on parole that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then the Board shall recommend to the Governor that such convict be released on parole, subject to such rules and regulations for such convict as the Board may prescribe, until the expiration of the maximum limit of the sentence imposed, and shall send to the Governor a report of such convict.

In commuting the sentences of convicts by releasing them on parole, the Governor shall annex a condition to the effect that if any convict so released shall, during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the law of this Commonwealth, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime, be compelled to serve in the penitentiary the remainder of the term (without commutation) which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation of sentence as provided for in this act.

AGAINST CHILD TEMPTERS.

Four bills concerning children were introduced by Representative Alter of Allegheny. They were prepared by the Juvenile Court Association of Allegheny County.

One of the bills is aimed at any person, firm or corporation that knowingly permits a minor to be sent to a disorderly house. The penalty is a fine of $1000 or one year in prison.

Another measure makes it a misdemeanor for any person who willfully or negligently causes or contributes to the delinquency of a minor who is held to be a delinquent child. The penalty is a fine of $1000 or imprisonment for one year.

A third bill extends the powers of Juvenile Courts, respecting the committment to institutions or other judicial disposal of minors. The fourth bill deems a person in contempt of court who shall assist or encourage a minor under the jurisdiction of a Juvenile Court to violate his or her parole. The punishment is the same as that in other cases of contempt.

BIG REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

There is no place but the House of Correction or the County Prison to send a delinquent girl over 16 years of age," explains Representative Samuel Salus, in relation to the bill introduced by him, for an institution for young women, on the plan of the Huntingdon Reformatory. The bill would appropriate $500,000 for the purpose and have a commission of five, including "one of the minority party," appointed by the Governor, to carry out the project. The institution would be managed by a board of eleven, including four women. Mr. Salus claims the following to be a salutary provision, such as should have been in force for the new Capitol's building.

"The Reformatory Building Commission shall furnish a detailed statement of their accounts to the Auditor General at quarterly intervals. When such accounts shall be audited, settled and adjusted by the Auditor General, it shall be his duty to cause them to be published at least once a week for three weeks, in three morning and two afternoon papers in Philadelphia; two morning papers and one afternoon paper in Pittsburg and Scranton, and 10 other newspapers having general circulation throughout the Commonwealth in other places than Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Scranton. The publication shall be within two weeks after each of the accounts shall be audited and adjusted."

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Seek to Stop Forest Fires.

Railroad Commission Asks Advice on Means of Preventing Waste Due to Flames.

The State Railroad commission, in furtherance of a resolution adopted by it some months ago at the suggestion of Forestry Commissioner Robert S. Conklin, has addressed circulars to all of the operating railroads of the State asking eleven questions as to the precautions they are taking to prevent fires on State and other forest lands.

The circular inquires how many fires occurred along the railroad's rights of way in 1908 which were attributable to operations of the road and amount of damage resulting; the details of settlements and suits as a result and whether any of the employes of the road have been paid by County Commissioners for fighting fires along the lines.

The questions go especially into the means taken by railroads to prevent forest fires, the railroads being asked among other things what system of inspection is followed, what devices are employed to keep down sparks or to prevent dropping of hot coals on tracks; whether the devices are on all locomotives and whether they are maintained as carefully as if they were a part of the operating machinery; what penalties are imposed for failure to use spark arresters and dumping of hot ashes. The railroads are also asked if they allow maintenance of way men to burn ties along thetracks and to supply copies of the rules for fighting fires.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

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Centralia Fears Big Cave-in.

People Are Up in Arms Against Lehigh Coal Company- Threatened Portion Is in Fire District.

The residents of Centralia are enraged at the Lehigh Coal company, blaming it for a big cave-in Friday on lands owned by John O'Donnell. They say the coal has been mined too close to the surface and believe a wholesale collapse of land may result.

A $70,000 fire recently wiped out an entire square of buildings in Centralia. The mineral rights under the fire district belong to the company and contain a huge block of coal. Following the fire the company offered lot owners a price not to rebuild so that the fuel could be removed without fear that caveins would cause loss of life. Some owners sold, while more rebuilt. The company started to mine the square, O'Donnell's lot being the first to collapse.

O'Donnell unless the company pays him what he considers a fair price for the lot will likely institute suit for damages, as will more owners if their lots are destroyed. The company's coal land embraces most of the town's site and the corporation is busy taking out all the coal it can from under it, a number of houses being partly damaged as a result.

One Open Season.

Recommendation of the Game Commission.

The Pennsylvania game commissioners in their annual report, just out, recommend one open season for taking all game in this state except wild water fowl and shore birds and name November 1st as the date for the opening of that season and declare that it should close not later than December 15th. "In a majority of cases," says the report, "we feel that an open season covering the month of November is sufficient. Through this shortening of the season we believe our game will increase in sections where at present such game is not found at all. We recommend the passage of a law of this character." This will be good news to sportsmen generally who last year were made to realize the misfortune of opening the shooting season too early in the fall, and also of having different seasons for taking various kinds of game found in the same territory. Last season dove shooting opened on September 1st; grouse and squirrels on October 1st; rabbits and turkey on October 15th, and quail on November 1st If the recommendations of the game commissioners are followed the season for this specie of game will open on November 1st. The commissioners also recommend better protection for birds other than game birds.

The Miners' Union.

With the expiration of the agreement between the anthracite mine workers and operators only a few weeks off, the condition of the miners' union in the anthracite region is now a subject of interest to both the men and their employers. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, in his address before the convention in Indianapolis, has supplied figures showing the numerical strength of his organization. In the three anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, says Mr. Lewis, the roll of the union for 1908 contains the names of 30,851 mine workers As the total number of mine workers in these districts is 170,000 or thereabouts, the union membership represents only about eighteen per cent. of the whole. In one of the three districts, according to Mr. Lewis' report, there are only 4,517 union members. The agreement between the operators and miners following the strike of 1902, and the renewal of the agreement in 1906, have kept the anthracite region unusually free from trouble for six years, with the result that the men have felt no need of an organization. The Conciliation Board established by the Strike Commission of 1902, has been on hand to adjust any grievance presented by a mine worker. When they settled down to work after the "suspension" of 1906, the men began to be dropped from the union rolls for non-payment of dues. Recently the leaders declared a cut-rate iniation fee, in order to bring the men back into the fold. The new demands drafted by a union committee, for presentation to the operators, call for the abolition of the Conciliation Board for the collection of union dues through a system of deduction from wages. The labor leaders also demand that whatever agreement is made shall extend only one year, instead of three years.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Exonerates the President.

Mother of Girl in Alleged Horseback Incident Writes Him Letter.

For the first time making public a disclaimer of published reports that President Roosevelt, while riding in Rock Creek Park, near Washington, struck the horse ridden by a young woman who happened to ride near his party, the White House has given a letter received from the young woman's mother. It is dated at Los Angeles, Cal., January 27, and read as follows:—

My daughter, Miss May Rhodes, whose horse, it has been widely reported, you struck while riding in the park last Thanksgiving Day, most emphatically denies any knowledge of such an occurrence, and as it is deemed of such importance as to be referred to in Congress may I be permitted to ask you why you do not deny this story?

Very sincerely,
ELIZABETH M. RHODES.

President Roosevelt, as a rule, ignored these stories personal to himself. Most of them are apocryphal, like those at one time circulated about President Cleveland.

Shameless Deeds Against Paupers.

Venango Grand Jury Indicts County Commissioner, Steward and Others.

Shocking conditions at the Venango County Poorhouse have been revealed by the Grand Jury that has been making an investigation. As a result of the report six persons have been indicted for various crimes.

The most prominent among them is County Commissioner H. H. Baumgardner, of Oil City, now serving his second term. He is charged with criminally assaulting two young women inmates of the poorhouse, including a negress: with carrying away from the poorhouse large quantities of provisions, and with taking a rake-off of more than $300 from plumbing done in the Court House and poorhouse. It is also charged that he had carried away produce, butter, meat and other goods from the farm and taken them to his home at Oil City. The Grand Jury recommended immediate action to remove him from office.

Judge George S. Criswell has ordered a special term of Criminal Court for the first week in March for the trial of Commissioner Baumgardner and the five others. This is two months sooner than the trials ordinarily would have occurred.

The other defendants are Mrs. Charlotta Baumgardner, wife of the Commissioner, accused of taking from the poorhouse dress goods, muslins and provisions: J. Homer Sutton, steward of the poorhouse, charged with criminal assaults upon inmates and aiding in the removal of the county's property from the poorhouse; Mrs. Lillian Sutton, his wife, accused of the larceny of dress goods, etc , from the poorhouse; Roy Sutton, an employe of the State Highway Department and son of the steward, accused of criminal relations with inmates, and William Small, accused of a similar crime.

One of the accusations against Commissioner Baumgardner is that the county paid a seamstress $26 to do sewing for the poorhouse, and she spent half of her time sewing for Mrs. Baumgardner, Baumgardner is a Republican, and had aspirations for the Legislature.

The Grand Jury took occasion to score the County Commissioners for general negligence, and made a number of recommendations relative to safeguards that should be taken to prevent irregularities. It was recommended that no more county bridges be built, for the reason that the county is already $232,000 in debt, and, if two bridges proposed are erected the debt will be almost $500,000. This may knock out these two structures—one in Franklin and the other in Oil City.

The county authorities are also reprimanded for not being more thorough in their work of inspecting the Commissioners' accounts.

The *Morning Press* is now installed in its fine new building. The growth of that paper has been phenomenal, and we doubt if there is a town in the state, of the size of Bloomsburg that can boast of as newsy a sheet.

The business office on the first floor is handsomely finished, and is as nice as many a bank. The building is conveniently arranged, and fitted up with every modern convenience. We congratulate our contemporary upon their evident prosperity, and commend them for their enterprise.

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The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf

The Peruna Almanac.

The druggists have already been supplied with the Peruna almanac for 1909. In addition to the regular astronomical matter usually furnished in almanacs, the articles on astrology are very attractive to most people. The mental characteristics of each sign are given with faithful accuracy. A list of lucky and unlucky days will be furnished to those who have our almanacs, free of charge. Address the Peruna Co., Columbus, O. 4t.

Black Snow a Puzzler.

Northwestern Counties Try to Explain Phenomenon.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 5.—Residents of the western part of Venango county are much mystified over a fall of "black snow," which occurred in that section to-day. It covered the ground to a depth of a quarter of an inch within a radius of 25 miles.

Various causes have been advanced to account for the phenomenon. Some people believe it is a fall of volcanic ashes, blown from a distant point. Others argue that it is an accumulation of soot and dust collected by the damp atmosphere.

Reports from northwestern counties state that the black snow fell in various sections, covering circumscribed areas.

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